

CANNOT CHANGE THEIR SPOTS

Building Bourbon of the South Playing Populists for Snickers All Over.

STONED BECAUSE A UNION SOLDIER

Fusion a Howling Foe in Georgia—If the People's Party Won't Hold the Sack, the Democracy Won't Play—The South Will Vote as It Fought.

M. D. Irwin, chairman of the state committee of the people's party in Georgia, issued a manifesto in that state in which he compared the recent scenes in Georgia to what occurred in France at the time of the revolution. The following paragraphs are culled from the document:

A State of Chaos.

Georgia is in a state of chaos. The scenes enacted in Georgia during the month of September are only a repetition of revolutionary France before the crisis came. The "howling down" process is the forerunner of the "counting out" process. Vehement rage prevails wherever people's party speakers obtain a hearing. Where they have orators of fine ability, the mob is encouraged to howl down the orator and create general confusion. In country places better order is maintained, but in cities there is disgraceful conduct and most unfair behavior as a rule. General Weaver's treatment in Georgia is a disgrace to the state and the nation. General Weaver was maltreated because he was a union soldier and obeyed the commands of his superior officer in authority. This conduct is not only disgraceful and revolutionary, but it is dangerous. It will bring its inevitable result. Next winter when drunken hoodlums and four-mouthed Clevelandites have eaten and drunk up the money that has been paid to them, they will themselves and the state's disorderly conduct and these attacks on a federal general in time of peace will doubtless become matters of federal investigation. If Georgia had a governor worth a cent, the disgraceful treatment of the drunken mob Macon and at Albany would have been promptly rebuked, even if it had taken the military to do it.

But when rotten eggs were collected in the capital of Georgia to react for General Weaver and his wife, and Governor Northen took possession of the meeting to make a Northern demonstration, after General Weaver declined to expose his noble wife to the flithy stench of the state capital, this negative is necessarily held responsible for the suppression of free speech in the capital of Georgia. The times are ominous. They resemble the days that preceded the civil war. There will be bloodshed and death unless there is a change.

Turn-Coat Democrats.

The rotten egg that was hurled at the wife of General Weaver in Macon is like the cannon shot that was heard around the world—it will be heard from in more places than is now expected. It will not be down. It was an insult to the intelligence of Georgia. It was also an insult to the farmers who were taxed to build the capital—that their candidates were shut out in Atlanta, because of Governor Northen's stand in November, and General Weaver's followers in Georgia. It is an insult to the laboring and producing classes, to no man can be given a quiet and respectful hearing unless he belongs to Governor Northen's political party, for it is a well known fact that gangs of yelling hoodlums are transported from speaking place to speaking place to howl down the people's party speakers and to cheer the Clevelandites. On ordinary occasions they can be tolerated, but when the capital of Georgia is turned over to Governor Northen's friends, and the friends of the people's party are rotten-egged—then has come the time to assert the rights of freedom and of a fair trial in Governor Northen's palace.

The people's party raised Governor Northen from obscurity and gave him prominence. Nine-tenths of the alliance in Georgia are members of the people's party. William J. Northen advocated the railway, government ownership of railroads, as well as all the tenets of the people's party. He would never have risen above his natural mediocrity unless he had been an alliance man and taken the obligation that alliance men take. He was elected two years ago as an alliance man and not as a democrat. Livingston ran as an alliance man opposed to Stewart as a democrat. It was alliance doctrine as opposed to democracy that these alliance men, each and severally, adopted.

Not until Governor Northen was taken up into the mountains did he betray the alliance that made him a senator and supported him. A man that would betray a constituency to whom he was bound by ties that no honorable man would recklessly break is unworthy of trust. He will betray any other party when opportunity is offered.

Another Traitor.

William J. Northen tells the people to "strike down the wicked and spare their children, strike down their homes but never strike down the grand old democratic party." Ten thousand alliance men in the state of Georgia can bear witness that two years ago he was denouncing Grover Cleveland as a party that was striking down the wives striking down the children and striking down the homes of Georgia farmers. Leonard Livingston is the man who, one year ago, was the chosen companion of General Weaver, Congressman Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease. He is the man who brought them to Georgia—who encouraged them to come to Georgia as exponents of the people's party. He told Governor Weaver he would support him as the candidate for the presidency on that issue. He did more than any living man to induce the revolt in Georgia against the democratic party. He denominated the intolerance, the injustice, the unfairness of democratic methods more violently. As president of the farmers alliance, he became the head and front of the revolt. Less than a year ago he denominated Grover Cleveland as unworthy of the support of the farmers of Georgia. Yet this man has been turned into a rabid zealot for Cleveland. To denounce the farmers of Georgia who now oppose him is his meat and drink. He has, like Northen, become the representative of the building, egg-throwing, howling, unfair and unjust democrats, who aim to prevent the people's party from getting a decent hearing on the hustings. This change means more than appears on the surface.

To sum up the dangers that threaten the people of Georgia at the approaching state election, there is only one party that is worthy of the alliance are not to be trusted longer in the prominent positions they are now holding.

Governor Northen has shown himself inimical to labor, for he did not wait

FIBER INDUSTRIES VS FREE TRADE

(Written for The Bee.) If we were to accept as final the opinions of such statesmen as the democratic congressmen of this district and a few eastern spinners interested in foreign fibers in the east, such a thing as an American fiber industry never did, nor, indeed, ever can exist in this country. But happily the facts do not warrant any such conclusion. That a well-defined and successful flax and hemp industry did at one time flourish in this country (and mainly in the western states of this union) a brief recurrence to the history of that period will suffice to establish beyond any question of doubt. Looking back to the year 1870 we find that one-sixteenth of the cotton crop of this country was covered with American flax bagging. But during that year and the year following nearly one hundred flax fiber mills were built in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and so rapid was the increased demand for flax bagging that the year 1875 found 85 per cent of the cotton crop of this country covered with flax bagging. More than 200,000 tons of flax were taken to their fullest capacity to supply the demand, and large amounts of spinning machinery were imported from Great Britain and placed mainly in western factories. The cotton crop of 1870 was 200,000 tons, and in 1875 it was 250,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. This country, amounting to something over 5,000,000 bales. And it was found that the mills in this country were not able to supply the entire demand for cotton bagging and a considerable part of the world's supply was imported that year to supply the deficiency. Seeing their opportunity a number of foreign manufacturers came to this country and established jute mills in the vicinity of New York. The winter of 1871-1872 was a hard one, and a congress for a bill to admit jute and jute batts free of duty, being joined by other interested eastern manufacturers. This effort culminated in the winter of '72-73 in the passage by congress of a bill admitting into free importation. This proved the death blow to the flax bagging industry in the west, and in less than three years nearly all of the flax mills in the west, numbering between 200 and 300, had been shut down and have never been revived since.

General Sherman Devastated Georgia

From the mountains to the sea, gave orders to burn Atlanta, and his inhumanity to the people of Georgia. He congratulated the state of Georgia in a public interview that he could move a small army with more facility than either Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania or Idaho to suppress labor troubles. He is now remembered that Governor Northen is considered abroad as the promoter of the attacks on General Weaver at Waycross, Albany, Columbus and Macon, as well as in Atlanta. One word from him, one proposition to suppress these rioters, one small effort to promote good government in either of these cities would have put a stop to the disorder. He knows that these men were not rebuked by any of his public speakers or democratic newspapers, and the whole state was alive with democratic spouters and heelers on the hustings and in the crowds. These indications were open, brazen and malicious, and endorsed by that party. It was a pander to the worst elements of the state.

General Sherman Devastated Georgia

General Sherman, a clean man in public and private, who only obeyed orders when commanding of the military post at Palmetto, Tenn., a quarter of a century ago, is now arraigned in Georgia and rotten-egged out of the state because he opposes Grover Cleveland for the presidency and threatens to carry a large majority in the state. This prosecution of a union officer for acts alleged to have been committed as a general in the army indicates surely the insurrectionary spirit of the democratic party when they are opposed in a political campaign. One prominent candidate for congress denounces General Weaver as "that wretch" because of his sayings against the Bourbon democracy of the south and his alleged acts as a union officer. General Weaver went into the federal army to fight the masters in Wall street, the south—while Grover Cleveland fought the south as fiercely through a hired Hessian substitute. Men of Georgia, which man is more worthy of respect? When General Weaver came to Georgia he was the courteous gentleman to all visitors—and to ladies. When he met southern ladies in Washington he was ever the courteous host and perfect gentleman.

Compare this conduct with Grover Cleveland's when he was invited to Richmond, Va., to meet the elite of the city and make the acquaintance of the southern ladies who were ever loyal to refinement as well as to the confederacy. To please his masters in Wall street, Grover Cleveland—a president elected by a solid south—coolly declined to allow the ladies of his family to appear in Richmond, lest they might meet Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of the confederacy.

Such is the difference between the candidates. Men of Georgia! Remember you are being led into mistakes by these corrupt politicians.

Driving Capital from the State.

Men of Georgia, when you go to the ballot box on the 5th day of October and first Tuesday in November, do not forget that this political madness is driving capital from your state, that it is destroying the confidence of outsiders in your ability to make good laws or enforce them afterwards. Do not forget that the lawless and unmanageable race of people upon you vote down such promoters of dissension and discord. Always remember that you will be judged by your actions and not by the blarney of the Clevelandites' followers. Vote down the insurrectionists! Show to fair-minded northern and western men, that Georgia welcomes all good citizens to her borders, by rebuking these unwise and disorderly politicians who are robbing the state of its official positions. We are tired of war; we want peace. We must no longer be dominated by madmen in the state capital or be represented by tricksters in Washington.

Do You Know the Bee?

Did you ever know it to fail in an undertaking or to make a promise it did not fulfill? Do you know it to be a man who has the same reason for trusting The Bee Bureau of Claims.

FROM 'ROUND ABOUT US.

The Star grocery of Wallace has been closed by creditors. The new roller mills, costing \$12,000, are now in operation.

Broken Bow is to have a brass band composed of eighteen pieces.

Work has been begun in the chicken factory at O'Neill, costing \$14,000.

Rev. W. O. Work has been installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Harvard.

Charles Aldrich, a pioneer of Nebraska and president of the Farmers' State bank at Fairmont, is dead.

The flouring mill owned by Conrad Hessel at Plattsmouth has been destroyed by fire. To be replaced by a new one.

Incendiarists fired the barn of George Burrows, near Filley, and five head of horses and other valuable property were consumed. A son of the farmer, residing at Plattsmouth had his hand so badly crushed in a printing press that amputation of the injured member was necessary.

The falling of a scaffold in the new Methodist church at Union precipitated the death of J. H. Koepel, Dr. M. Davis and M. Poffley a distance of twenty feet to the floor. None of them was seriously hurt.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Clay Center by a reunion of old settlers on the fair grounds.

Mrs. Margaret Crawford of Lexington, who sued the saloonkeepers of that place for \$5,000 for causing the death of her husband, has been awarded a verdict of \$300 damages.

Dr. P. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Lexington, died in his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a Knight Templar and was at one time city treasurer of Bradford, Pa.

H. W. Mattland, a restaurant keeper at Alva, was bitten by a tarantula which was concealed in a bunch of bananas, and his life was saved only by the prompt services of a physician.

Franklin J. Denmark, The law of Denmark now gives every Danish subject, man or woman, the right to a pension at 60 years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of those who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives, of those who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance, or who have during the preceding ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendacity. The Danish examines each case and reports the amount of relief to be granted. It may be withheld if the beneficiary becomes indigent through misadventure or improper expenditure of his pension, or if he marries. The state contributes half the expense of the pension, which is distributed to the poor. Expenditure does not exceed \$270,000 each year from '91 to '95 and \$550,000 in subsequent years. There is no appeal from the decision of the parish authorities.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

A good deal of cheap wit is often displayed by speaking of mortgages as a farm crop, the ease with which the crop can be grown, etc. Whether a mortgage should be considered derogatory to a farm depends wholly upon the purpose for which it is incurred. To purchase a farm and give a mortgage for some unpaid portion of the purchase money is wholly honorable and businesslike. If this were not done many young farmers would never be able to make a start for themselves. To mortgage a farm for the purpose of putting on substantial improvements, such as good barns, underdrainage, etc., which will help it to have a larger earning power, is also quite right, but mortgages incurred for the purpose of meeting current expenses upon a farm that is not self-supporting is the greatest folly in the world. But in many cases it is a question of time when mortgages will absorb the farm. There should be no waste ground upon a farm. Every acre is so valuable that it is worth the while to put it to some use. If it is not used for anything, it is only a question of time when mortgages will absorb the farm. There should be no waste ground upon a farm. Every acre is so valuable that it is worth the while to put it to some use. If it is not used for anything, it is only a question of time when mortgages will absorb the farm.

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Gold Snap.

Don't take cold— With the Columbus festivities a frisky norther has struck us—a little fresh, ain't it, especially mornings and evenings—protect yourself with a warm garment— Our overcoats— That's what you need and we have them to suit you in all styles and fabrics, and at prices that take— What we can do for you—Overcoats at \$3.75— come in three shades and are stunners—they are woolen goods with and without velvet collars, in gray—brown and oxford—they are fully worth \$6—call and examine them— We have overcoats running from \$3.75, with a gradual rise in price of 50c a coat till you get to \$30, the highest, which fit as well as custom made and wear as long— Overcoats in— Meltons—Kerseys—Cheviots— Cassimeres—Wide Wales—Stockinettes— Serge and silk lined— Box or long cut— Colors—tan—brown—oxford—blue—black—gray— Single and double breasted— Heavy underwear— A special sale of 4 cases of shirts and drawers— heavy ribbed—full finished—French neck shirts—pearl buttons, worth fully 50c each to close out our price—30c each— Columbia Clothing Company— Cor. 13th and Farnam— Successors to M. Hellman & Co.—

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